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the Boston Society of Natural History has published a thick quarto volume of memoirs, contributed by its members and designed to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the society's foundation. The scientific portion is preceded by a minute, detailed history of the society by its late president, Thomas T. Bouvé, Esq., which will possess great interest to the immediate friends of the society, and will also serve as a monographical account of the origin and development of our most vigorous and model natural history society. It appears that the enthusiasm, zeal, and unremitted and unpaid toil of its founders, together with the high scientific character of its president and officers, and more particularly the influence of the late Professor Jeffries Wyman, led men of wealth and refinement to liberally endow it. The following memoirs are contained in this elegant volume, and have in part been noticed in this journal, while others will be hereafter. Mr. Bouvé's history occupies 250 pages, and is illustrated with two plates and nine portraits. The following is the table of contents:

Propositions concerning the classification of lavas considered with reference to the circumstances of their extrusion, by N. S. Shaler (15 pp.); The genesis of the Tertiary species of Planorbis at Steinheim, by Alpheus Hyatt (114 pp., 9 pl.); The Devonian insects of New Brunswick, by S. H. Scudder (41 pp., 1 pl.); The Gymnosporangia, or cedar-apples, of the United States, by W. G. Farlow (38 pp., 2 pl.); A structural feature, hitherto unknown among Echinodermata, found in deep-sea Ophiurans, by Theodore Lyman (12 pp., 2 pl.); The development of the squid, *Loligo pealii* Lesueur, by W. K. Brooks (22 pp., 3 pl.); The anatomy, histology and embryology of *Limulus polyphemus*, by A. S. Packard, Jr., (45 pp. 7 pl.); On the identity of the ascending process of the astragalus in birds with the intermedium, by E. S. Morse (10 pp., 1 pl.); Contributions to the anatomy of the milkweed butterfly, *Danais archipus* Fabr., by Edward Burgess (16 pp., 2 pl.); Studies on the tongue of reptiles and birds, by C. S. Minot (20 pp. 1 pl.); Notes on the crania of New England Indians, by Lucien Carr (10 pp., 2 pl.); The feeling of effort, by William James (32 pp.); On the development of a double-headed vertebrate, by S. F. Clarke (6 pp., 1 pl.).

BROOKS' DEVELOPMENT OF THE SQUID.—In this paper, which is reprinted from the Anniversary Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History, Professor Brooks describes and figures many of the stages in the development of the common squid, *Loligo pealii*, observed by him at the mouth of Chesapeake bay. The development is remarkably direct, there being no approach to a metamorphosis. The method of formation of the shell area and of the shell, the mode of origin of the mantle and of the mantle cavity, and the form and position of the gills of the Cephalopod embryo are more closely like those of the typical Gasteropod than are to be inferred from the condition of these organs in the adult, and thus enable us to better understand the homology between the Cephalopod and a typical Mollusk than before, as first shown by Grenacher, while Professor Brooks has discovered several additional stages which enable him to correct some of Grenacher's conclusions and to fill up the gaps in the evidence bearing on this subject. The yolk sac Professor Brooks regards as the homologue of the gasteropod foot; the arms of the Cephalopods have no homologues in the Gasteropods, but may, perhaps, be the equivalents of the "cephaloconi" of the Pteropod, Clio; Brooks also believes that the siphon is a structure peculiar to the Cephalopods, with no equivalent in the Gasteropods. The views of Huxley, Grenacher and Von Ihering are presented, with the author's reasons for agreeing with or dissenting from them.

SECOND REPORT OF THE U. S. ENTOMOLOGICAL COMMISSION.[1]—This volume of four hundred pages gives the results of the labors of the Commission during the years 1878 and 1879. It is divided into fourteen chapters, of which the most are of a practical nature relating to the following subjects: Additions to the chronology of locust ravages; the relation of the locust and its ravages to agriculture and the settlement of the Territories; facts concerning and laws governing the migrations of locusts in all countries; habits and characteristics of locusts in all countries within the areas of permanent distribution, so far as these relate to their movements; influence of meteorological conditions on the development and migrations of locusts; the southern limits of the distribution of the Rocky Mountain locust; summary of locust flights from 1877 to 1879: locust ravages in California; and courses that may be adopted by the General Government to lessen locust injury. The more purely technical and scientific chapters are those on the histology of the locust and Anabrus, by Dr. C. S. Minot, illustrated with seven plates; the brain of the locust, by A. S. Packard, Jr., with seven plates; and further facts about the natural enemies of the locust, by C. V. Riley, with a colored plate. A chapter on the western cricket, often so destructive to vegetation in the Western Territories, is inserted, with an illustrated account of the internal and external anatomy of Anabrus; while the appendix contains the description of a number of new species of grasshoppers collected by the Commission in the West, prepared by Mr. S. H. Scudder, and illustrated with a lithographic plate.

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[1] *Department of the Interior. Second Report of the U. S. Entomological Commission for the years 1878 and 1879,* relating to the Rocky Mountain Locust and the Western Cricket, and treating of the best means of subduing the locust in its permanent breeding grounds, with a view of preventing its migrations into the more fertile portions of the Trans-Mississippi country, in pursuance of appropriations made by Congress for the purpose, with maps and illustrations. CHARLES V. RILEY, A. S. PACKARD, JR., and CYRUS THOMAS, Commissioners. Washington, 1880. 8vo, pp. 322, appendix 80, with seventeen plates.